Drill jig for locating holes to be drilled in a workpiece.

Technical field

The invention is used for making carpentry, through the use of that arm as a guide for the electric drill, instead of using the electric drill without a guide.

Background art

It is an arm, which is easily operated, very precise and it has much potential it saves time and can achieve guaranteed results.

Disclosure of invention

It is composed of an arm which is used as a guide for the electric drill. It is very precise, easily operated of two arms.11 and 11. 21 and 21 move to enter 11 and 11, and joined by the tack67 And 75 and 75 enter 65 and 65 and locate the angles required along the axis of the two arm 11 and 11.
We insert 85 into 76 following determining the angle required, in a direction which is perpendicular to the two arms 11 and 11. The unit is fixed on a wooden base, or on the required side's thickness through the use of 71, and then we insert the electric drill's bite into 87.
Thus we can use the electric drill with this guide to obtain very precise accurate results see sheets no. 9,10,11and 12.

Description of drawings

1. 11 and 11 they are two arms taking the shapes in sheet no. 1 and 2. Sheet no.3 illustrates the projections.
2. 21 and 21: they have the shape illustrated in sheet no. 1 and sheet no. 2 whereas sheet no. 5 illustrates the projections.
65 and 65 are two hollow cylinders, and are gear like.
21 and 21 enter 11 and 11 and are moved according to the required distance from 56 (starting guide)
3. 76, 75&75 see sheets no. 1 and 2. See sheet no.6 to find the projections.
76 is a hollow cylinder it is gear like to allow 85 to enter.

75 and 75 are two solid cylinders, and they are gear like, externally. They enter 65 and 65,and 61 is the nut.

4. 87 and 85: see sheets no.1, 2and see sheet no.7, 8 for the projections.

87 is a hollow cylinder which receives the electric drill's bite to make holes as required. 85 is a solid cylinder, and it is gear like externally

Best mode for carrying out the invention:

This invention can be carried out by using the suitable materials, which are up to the factory.

Industrial applicability

This invention can be used in any manufacturing tasks which require making holes, precisely.

A Precise Easily Arm for Electric Drill

Technical field

The invention is used for making carpentry, through the use of that arm as a guide for the electric drill, instead of using the electric drill without a guide. it is used for making the hole required in the base and the ceiling of a wardrobe, and for making holes in the sides, and placing wooden cylinders in the sides, and placing the side on the base, properly. see sheets no. 1,2,6,7,8 and 9

background art

it is an arm, which is easily operated, very precise and it has much potential it saves time and can achieve guaranteed results.

Disclosure of invention

It is composed of an arm which is used as a guide for the electric drill. It is very precise, easily operated of two arms. 11 and 11. See sheets no 1,2 &3 (illustration of projections) sheet no.1 and 2 and sheet no. 4illustrate their projections 21 and 21 move to enter 11 and 11, and joined by the tack67 which enters the nut`s hole in the arm, 21 enters to the right and 21 enters to the left. And 75 and 75 enter 65 and 65 and locate the angles required along the axis of the two arm 11 and 11 we determine the distance between 11 and 11 then we fasten by the two tacks 66 and 66 see sheets no. 1 and 2. we insert 85 into 76 following determining the angle required, in a direction which is perpendicular to the two arms 11 and 11. then we fasten the tack 86 by the nut 61 to stabilize the position.

The unit is fixed on a wooden base, or on the required side`s thickness through the use of 71, and then we insert the electric drill`s bite into 87

Thus we can use the electric drill with this guide to obtain very precise accurate results see sheets no. 9,10,11 and 12.

Description of drawings

11 and 11 they are two arms taking the shapes in sheet no. 1 and 2. sheet no. 3 illustrates the projections the arms 11 and 11 have graduated holes 55 (the holes are designed for the tack 67 is entered ...nuts), at different distances: 1,2 into the holes according to the required distance from the start point56. also they have lower holes 57 which theunit 71 is fixed, to fix a clamp upon use, to clamp the instrument (arm) to the woods to be perforated.

2. 21 and 21: they have the shape illustrated in sheet no. 1 and sheet no. 2 whereas shet no. 5 illustrates the projections 65 and 65 are two hollow cylinders, and are gear like, to allow 75 and 75 to make engles along the axis of the two arms 11 and 11 the tacks 66 and 66 are for fastening, after adjusting the dimensions of 76 and 65 and 65 and adjusting the angle in the direction of the axis of the two arms 11 and 11.

21 and 21 enter 11 and 11 and are moved according to the required distance from 56 (starting guide) then 21 and 21 are fastened by two tacks 67 and 67

3. 76, 75 & 75 see sheets no. 1 and 2. see sheet no.6 to find the projections.

76 is a hollow cylinder it is gear like to allow 85 to enter and to make angles in the direction vertical to the arms 11 and 11 75 and 75 are vertical to the axis of the cylinder 76.

75 and 75 are two solid cylinders, and they are gear like , externally. They enter 65 and 65 to give angles in the direction of the axis 11 and 11

61 is the nut which joins 85 after entering 76 after determining the angle required, in a direction vertical to the rms 11 and 11.

(Thy internal diameter of 76 = external diameter of 85)

The internal diameter of 65 = external diameter of 75) 4. 87 and 85: see sheets no. 1,2 and see sheet no. 7,8 for the projections.
87 is a hollow cylinder which receives the electric drill's bite to make holes as required and has part 51, see sheet no. 8. it has external diameters which are equal to the inner diameter of cylinder 87. it has different inner radii
so we use a large number of electric drill's bites according to our needs 51 enters 87, see sheet no. 2 and sheet no. 8.
There are a large number of 51 with different inner diameters and the external diameter remains the same
85 is a solid cylinder, and it is gear like externally, to allow making angles perpendicular to the axis of the two arms 11 and 11, when 85 enters 76.
85 is a cylinder which is perpendicular to cylinder 87. 85 ends with a thinner cylinder 86 which acts as tack to be dastened to nut 61 after determining the required angle That is to mean, 85 enters 76 and then, it is fastended by nut 61
5- fig (21), fig (31), fig (41), fig (51), fig (61) can be more than twice can be reperated

Best mode for carrying out the invention

This nvention can be carried out by using the suitable materials, which are up to the factory.

Industrial applicability

This invention can be used in any manufacturing tasks which require making holes, precisely